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CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every Monday morning, at Central Row, six rods South of the State House, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in three months from the time of subscribing, if not an addition of 50 cents, except where there is a special agreement otherwise.—If Postage paid by subscribers.

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RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES.

The government of Buenos Ayres has formally recommended to the House of Representatives of that province, the establishment of the liberty of Divine worship in the broadest and most unrestricted manner, by the adoption of the following simple but comprehensive law: "The right which every man has to worship the Divinity agreeably to his own conscience, is inviolable in the territory of the province." In the note accompanying their proposition, the government say, that the term toleration is too tame, and ought not to be introduced into any law which shall be framed on this subject. "The province," say they, "would appear to descend from the point of civilization which it has attained, if it were to establish a law of toleration, or to pretend to grant a liberty which the public authority was always obliged to protect; but since the laws that formerly governed render necessary an act to abolish them, and give a solemn guarantee to persons who may wish to live in our society, the government has found no other way to do it with dignity than by the proposed law, which it has the honor to transmit for the consideration of the honorable representatives. This act, which will complete the liberty of the citizens, will not be less glorious than that which solemnly declared the independence of the Republic."

MEXICO.

And even in Mexico, which has been usually considered as more under the influence of the Papal power than any other Spanish Colony on the Western Continent, the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome is now publicly and solemnly renounced. The constituent Congress of Mexico has just issued a long and spirited address to its constituents, in reply to a circular from the Pope, from which, as being a very ecclesiastical document, we think it right to copy some of the most material passages. We apprehend that our readers, after the perusal of this document, in connexion with the many other "signs of the times," will be of opinion that there is upon the whole far more to fear from a latent, but widely spread spirit of infidelity, than from the exploded claims of the hierarchy of Rome; though against both evils we ought to be on our guard, and to oppose to them their best remedies, the universal circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the extension of Christian missions, and the promotion of Scriptural education throughout the world.

The following are extracts from the Mexican document, in which the

Secular power of the Pope is renounced.

"The Congress would do a manifest injury to your religious feelings, and your advanced knowledge, if it for a moment suspected that a document of that kind, (the Pope's circular) could affect your adherence to the religion which you profess, or the liberty & independence which you have purchased at the price of your blood, and of twelve years of sacrifices and sufferings. The time has passed when a bull forged in Rome could throw into combustion empires and nations, and in which they saw themselves under the necessity of breaking off their connexion with the Roman See, or becoming the puppets of the intrigues of its courtiers. The moderation and knowledge of this philosophic age, have succeeded to that exaltation of the passions which characterized the ages of barbarism. We now know enough to fix with precision and clearness the limits between the rights of the Church and of its visible head, and those of the nation in which it is established. The controlling power which belongs to governments, used with care and circumspection, has avoided those tumultuous schisms which never began without

bloodshed, nor ended without bringing scandal on religion and good morals.

The religion which you profess, is no-wise opposed to the liberty and independence which you have adopted as the basis of your government; that the ecclesiastical authority neither interferes, nor can interfere in that kind of affairs; and that the civil government is sufficiently authorized by justice and the laws, to repress all the excesses which endanger the public tranquility, and which are committed under the pretext of religion.

"Whoever has read the gospel with attention will comprehend the spirit with which it is animated, and the plan which the holy and wise founder of Christianity proposed respecting civil governments. Jesus Christ assures us, in the most direct manner, that his kingdom is not of this world—that the mission which he received from his Heavenly Father was only to establish the empire of holiness, and the doctrine of faith. He constantly refused, though pressed by the Jews, to exercise any civil function. He abstained from meddling with governments, not because he would authorize their vexations and injustice, as some unjust censors of his conduct calumniously pretend, but because his mission was simply limited to the establishment of the church, which had nothing to do with them, and because that was the only object of his cares and his labours. Finally, He was so circumspect and delicate in this point, that He even refused to give his opinion, respecting the Roman dominion exercised over the Jewish people, in spite of having been provoked to do so by the Pharisees. The principles of doctrine and conduct adopted by Jesus-Christ to place civil governments apart from all ecclesiastical interference, being so clear, solid and luminous, what have such governments to fear from authorities which not only have no power to interfere in such affairs, but even have no right to express an opinion, if they wish to follow the example of their Divine Master?

"Inhabitants of the State,—you see clearly that to profess the religion of crucified redemption, you are so far from being required to renounce your liberty and independence, that you are called upon to repress the excesses of some wicked ministers, who, pretending to decide on points beyond their competence, dishonour the religion which they preach, by infringing its precepts. Neither the dogmas of Christianity nor its worship, nor the jurisdiction of its ministers, which is purely spiritual, and has nothing of physical power, nor the means of supporting this religion, which are reduced to exhortation, good example, patience, and the exercise of all the virtues, have any thing to do with the form of government, under which the nations in which it exists are constituted. It has no right to dictate whether they shall be subject to a foreign chief or not—whether or not they shall maintain relations with the other parts of the world, or whether they shall have juntas or assemblies to prescribe their respective fundamental laws. What then shall we say of the encyclic which embraces the decision of such points? The kings who took the title of 'Catholic,' such as Ferdinand and the 'Catholic,' Charles V. the 'Defender of the Church,' Philip II. 'the Pious,' would have characterized the document, as they did so many others, as being turbulent and seditious; but your Congress, guided by the principles of moderation which animate it, see only in it a monument of that human weakness, from which even the successor of St. Peter unhappily is not exempt."

"From the 5th and 6th centuries of Christianity, a scandalous struggle has been maintained between the priesthood and civil authority."

"Happily, the morning of light and knowledge, which followed the dismal night of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, enlightened nations on their true rights, and taught to reduce within its natural limits, the respect due to sacerdotal authority. Governments gradually desisted from agitating questions foreign to their functions, and began on the other hand to protect themselves from the consequences of bulls and excommunications. The heads of the church, on their side, have been receding gradually from their pretensions over civil affairs; so that in the last three centuries the successors of St. Peter could scarcely be called a shadow of the popes in the middle age.—*Christian Observer.*

MISSIONS TO THE WEST.

At the late anniversary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, of which we gave an account in our last, we did not state so particularly as we wished to have done, the remarks of Rev. John

M. PECK. The following Resolution having been moved by Mr. BABCOCK.

Resolved, That we devoutly acknowledge the goodness of God in disposing individuals and Societies to continue their aid to this Society.

The same was seconded by Mr. PECK, who remarked in substance as follows:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—It is with feelings that are not easily described nor defined, that I arise to second the resolution offered. This is the first, and probably will be the last time for me to meet this venerable Society. The relation I have sustained to it as a missionary for several years past, and the opportunities afforded to perceive the results of its operations, have created in my mind strong attachments to this Society, and made this anniversary one of the most interesting I have attended.

Sir, this Society is the oldest of the kind among the Baptists in the United States. Of its formation and incipient operations, I know nothing but from its history. At that time I was a boy, hardly acquainted with the name, and entirely ignorant of the principles of the Baptists; but I well recollect the time when your missionaries were ranging over what were the frontiers of New-England and New-York. Yes, Sir, there is a large section of the interior of New-York, where now large and flourishing churches exist, elegant Meeting-houses are erected, Associations are spread over the country; where missionary Societies, foreign and domestic raise liberal contributions, and where Theological education is extensively patronized, which was once visited and watered by the tears and prayers of your missionaries. Do the Baptists in all that flourishing region, with enlightened minds and warm hearts, engage in the work of benevolence? Recollect, the impulse was given by the efforts of your Society. This once waste howling wilderness was entered, the fallow ground broken up, and the seed cast therein by the men you sent to travel there; and now look at the rich harvest that is gathering in from the front of those States. Sir, I support this resolution because, as a devout acknowledgement of your dependence on divine goodness, for past success and for future prospects.

And here permit me to remark, that it is a sweet consolation to your missionaries, while traversing lonely deserts, and labouring upon the frontiers of our country, to know that they are guarded by the fervent prayers of their patrons and brethren. When arriving upon the bank of some creek swollen by the rains, and about to plunge his horse in to swim across, or else find his way over on some casual log or fallen tree, or when in some dark stormy night your missionary is compelled to encamp on some unhealthy bottom, it is no small consolation to know that he is followed, protected, and shielded from dangers and death by that Divine influence which the prayers of his brethren call down upon him; and the acknowledgement of Divine goodness which this resolution expresses, is a guarantee that your prayers will be continued, and grow more fervent, that success may attend this cause.

It is a cheering consideration to one who has been long endeavouring to labour in that field, that your report urges the importance of more enlarged missionary efforts in the States bordering on the Mississippi—Without aiming at any invidious comparisons, it may be safely asserted, that, all circumstances considered, there is not a more important field of labour, one which presents so many advantages to successful operation, where so much success may be anticipated, and which calls more loudly for aid in the United States, than Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The incipient measures that have been adopted, and the success that has followed,—the rapidity with which those States are filling up with emigrants,—the low state of some of the Baptist churches, and the anxious desire on the part of others to receive missionary aid,—the economy and system that may be introduced into missionary operations there upon the circuit plan,—the extensive good that may be done at small expense,—and the pressing importance of seizing hold of the present crisis in laying a broad foundation for the future prosperity of religion in general, and of the Baptist Society in particular,—all point out that field as one that requires the most immediate cultivation.

And it will not do to put off this work for eight or ten years. From the causes that operate in forming the religious habits of the community in new countries, when receiving accessions from emigration every year, such would be the ex-

isting state of things in the Baptist cause, that ten times the amount of labour would be required to set things then, than is requisite now.

The principal Baptist emigration to those States will come from Kentucky, Tennessee, the back parts of Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. All the errors that have been propagated, the improper habits that have been formed, the deficiencies, irregularities, and improprieties that have grown up in those States, or that now exist there, unless a counter influence is exerted, will be thickly sown, and arise with the growth of the country, from the shores of the Miami, to the frontiers of Missouri. By the application of proper means now, this state of things may be corrected, and religion, virtue, and intelligence may be made to flourish widely, and diffuse their healing influence on every side.

We have a multitude of preachers in those parts, and amongst them are a number of excellent brethren, men of piety and ardour of soul, whose preaching, though not with the enticing words of man's wisdom, is in demonstration of the Spirit and with power, whose labours are acceptable and useful, and are blessed.—But we have counted upon too many in those States, and when we have showed this list to pious, judicious, and intelligent brethren, we arrive at the mortifying conclusion that one third do the cause more real harm than good.—We must then deduct another third, as being more properly useful exhorters, whose gifts and qualifications are not superior, if equal, to many deacons and private brethren in New-England.

But, Sir, with all the preachers we have, scattered over those regions, there are settlements, and not a few that are lamentably destitute.—In the Missouri Association with which I stand connected, there are nine small churches, and only three preachers, and these so situated as not to be able to travel much. Two of these churches are in the Gasconade country, quite interior, a rough, broken, and thinly populated district; and will you believe it, Sir, at the last session of these churches had not been retained, that Baptist preacher, nor held meetings, for more than 18 months previous. One of 25 members had become reduced to nine individuals from the apostasy of the rest, and we could send these no help. These churches must remain destitute the present year also, while I am pleading the cause of the destitute, in this highly favoured land. Where are our strong and hardy young preachers, with their hearts fired with missionary zeal? Will they turn a deaf ear to the Macedonian cries from the wilderness?

Amongst the many incidents that have occurred in my travels, I may be permitted to advert to one, which, I believe, has been published already in your Magazine. It was while I was engaged as an Agent of the Bible Society in 1824. In passing over a lonely tract of country in Illinois, I had occasion to call at a cabin to enquire the way, and found the woman was a Baptist; but she had not enjoyed the privilege of living in church connexion for fourteen years. Eight of these she had lived on that spot, with only two or three families within a number of miles, and during that time she had heard the gospel preached but 4 times! Upon informing her of my profession and business, she burst into tears, and for the space of five minutes could not reply.—She then unbosomed her mind to me, and told me of her daily and nightly sorrows for her situation. It was no small addition to all her privations, that she could not read, except by spelling a few words in her Testament and hymn book. It added not a little to her distress that her children were growing up entirely ignorant. I mention this case, not as a phenomenon. Even the impressions upon my own mind at the time, were by no means as forcible, as this recital appears to have upon this auditory. To me, such scenes have lost their novelty. To such cases of spiritual distress on the frontiers, I have become familiarized. It is to send the gospel to such, that the individuals and societies connected with your body contribute their funds. And as we are all entirely dependant on the goodness of God in all that we do in missionary operations, as you are also dependant on the same Divine goodness for the aid your contributors and auxiliaries bestow. I most cheerfully second the resolution proposed.

From the Recorder and Telegraph.

REVIVAL IN NORWICH, VT.

For some years past, religion in this church and society has been in a very

languishing state. About the middle of March last, a revival commenced. Previous to this, the church, as a body, had for a long time been criminally conformed to the world. Unhappy divisions and personal controversies existed among the brethren; a settlement of which, seemed to defy all human effort. On the subject of discipline there was a difference of opinion, and every discussion of the subject was attended with unchristian feelings, and seemed only to involve us in greater difficulties. Yet, it is believed, there were some in the church who mourned over the desolation of Zion—and whose earnest cries to God for help, became more fervent as these difficulties increased. A revival had commenced in the College and village of Hanover, about a mile from us across the river. Some from this side went over, and appeared to partake of the good spirit which prevailed there. We were, in turn, visited by some from that side. Certain young men, who had been members of the Military Academy while it was in this place, and had associated with our youth, and who were known to have been very thoughtful and gay; having now been brought by the Holy Spirit to feel the necessity of a revival was now much insisted on. Yet many seemed to think we could not have one at present:—that "the time had not come, in which the Lord's house should be built."

While things were in this state, at a conference on Wednesday evening, (the solemnity of which indicated a revival) the members of the Church were requested to tarry after the meeting was dismissed, to hear read a remonstrance signed by part of the church. This did not produce the unhappy effect that was feared. Instead of going into any discussion of the subject matter of the paper which had been read, some of the brethren spoke and said, "Let us stop where we are, and consider what we are doing, are we not carrying matters too far?" The word "we" in such a connexion seemed to make a good impression. It was a word we had not been, for some time in usage had been too much, "we" done right, and you have done wrong." But now the query was stated, "Have we not all done wrong?" A solemn pause ensued, and the countenances of every one seemed to say, "It is to be feared we have." A day of fasting and prayer was mentioned. After being reminded of our obligations as Christians, we concluded to take the subject of keeping a day of fasting and prayer into consideration, and decide upon it the next Sabbath. Before Sabbath came, certain female members, who had been as exemplary as any in the church, requested the minister, who is at present preaching to them, to draft a confession which they wished to sign and have read before the congregation. On the following Sabbath, it was agreed by the church to observe the next Friday as a day of fasting and prayer, and that the reading of any confession by any of the members, should be postponed till the next Sabbath.

Friday was the day of our regular church-meeting; and there was a case of discipline then to be acted on, respecting which it was believed there were different and very strong feelings. On this account, some, although they felt like fasting and prayer, almost dreaded the approach of the day.

In the mean time, the brethren who had been at personal difference, were brought together. They felt, in some degree, the responsibility of their situation.—They dreaded the guilt of standing in the way of the Holy Spirit. Their private differences were settled. They gave each other the hand of fellowship. A sense of duty had led to this. Though they appeared sincerely to forgive each other, there was not yet that deep sense of sin, that pungent feeling of repentance, which was desirable. Friday came, and the church were all with one accord in one place." For a considerable time we sat in silence. The Bible and our covenant lay before us. Before a word was spoken, many were seen wiping away the falling tear. It was the tear of penitence.—It was just observed by one, that it was good to stand still "and see the salvation of God." The Holy Spirit now "rent the heavens and came down, and the mountains flowed down at his presence." God appeared in His glory to build up Zion. We read Daniel's prayer and our covenant. But little comment was necessary. The Spirit did the work. The ground on which we stood, seemed holy. All seemed sensible of the special presence of God. All seemed to feel

'how dreadful is this place!' There was not a dry eye—and some wept bitterly. All were willing to confess, and willing to forgive. The whole body appeared melted into repentance.

Here was a scene at which holy angels rejoiced, and at which evil spirits trembled; for they both perceived what the consequences would be. They both knew that Satan was about to lose many of his subjects, and that God was about to raise up many new and eternal monuments of his mercy. On the following Sabbath, oral public confessions were made by a number of the brethren, and the written confession before alluded to was read, it being signed by nearly all the church.—Thus marvelously did God restore this church to its Christian standing, in the consciences of impenitent sinners. Thus did He take his cause into His own hands to plead. Sinners saw that He had done this. They began to tremble. Fearful mess surprised the hypocrites. They felt their miserable props begin to give way. They saw that divine grace was making professors better than they: that Christians had an advocate with the Father, and that they had none. The school-house, which is a large one, was soon found too small to contain all who came, and who came as they did of old, because it was noised that Jesus was in the house. We removed our conferences to the Meeting House.

There are now, we have reason to hope, in this small society, not far from 50 subjects of this work of grace. As many as 12 family altars have been erected since the revival began. Though it has not been confined to any age, an unusual proportion of heads of families have been interested. Many Universalists have found their system radically defective. The work still continues, though not so powerfully as some weeks ago. It prevails quite extensively in the North Parish; and in almost every section of the town there is great seriousness.

The subjects of the work do not generalize of any remarkable joy bursting in upon their minds at once,—but seem slow to hope, fearful of self-deception, and quite anxious to know more of the entire depravity of their own hearts; and to feel more fully that they have not made themselves to differ from others, but that it is God who "has no pleasure in the death of the wicked," and "who has mercy on whom he will have mercy."—We desire the special prayers of all who pray in faith, that God will not withdraw His Spirit from us. Let all who love the Saviour, by these facts be more impressed with a sense of the mercy and patience, and covenant-faithfulness of the greatest darkness and difficulty. He may be ready to make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder to restrain. Let all who have an interest at the throne of grace, take encouragement from what the Lord has done for this people, even though every thing around them looks unpromising; and pray, "It is time for thee, Lord, to work—for they have made void thy law." When, under such circumstances, the Lord takes the matter in hand—when he thus vindicates his cause,—the whole honour and glory must and will be given to him.

JAMES R. WHEELLOCK.

Norwich, May 22d, 1826.

REVIVAL IN JAMAICA, VT.

Extract of a letter.

About the beginning of the year 1825, a work of grace commenced in this town, and gradually advanced till June, when the excitement became general throughout the town. From this time till about the close of the year, the Lord appeared to be in the midst of us, by the outpouring of His Spirit in copious effusions. The number who, in the eye of charity, have passed from death unto life, is between 30 and 90; of whom 70 have united with the two churches, (Congregational and Baptist,) in this place, and 6 who live in the outskirts of the town have united with churches in the adjoining towns. We still hope the Holy Spirit has not fully left us; it is yet silently operating upon the hearts of some. The work is advancing in Newfane and Townsend.—*Keene Observer.*

A letter from South Reading (10 miles north of this city) to the Editor of the Christian Watchman, states that from 20 to 30 persons connected with the Baptist Society in that place, have recently found hope in Christ, and a few in the Congregational Society.—*Ch. Watch.*

In Whitestown, last Sabbath week, 23 were baptised by Elder Galusha. The work is also going onward with power, in the Presbyterian congregation.—*Western Rec.*

We mentioned a short time since, that there were favourable appearances in Canandaigua. It appears from the following extract of a letter, from the Presbyterian clergyman of that village to the Editor of the Recorder, that there is an extensive revival there.

"At our last communion we admitted 41 to the church, and we anticipate an addition of many more soon. We trust there

is no appearance that the work is at all declining, but constantly growing more and more interesting. We hope we are not forgotten in the prayers of our brethren.

I am Sir, yours,

May 16th, 1826. A. D. Eddy.

Religious Celebration of the 4th of July.—A meeting will be held in Park-Street Ch., in the morning, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. JAMES D. KNOWLES, and a collection taken in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society.

The Treasurer of the Baptist General Convention of the United States acknowledges the receipt of three thousand and sixty dollars 27 cents, for April, 1826.

A Paper in Liberia.—This may well be denominated an era in the history of the Press. A newspaper published in Africa—the long neglected and degraded Africa! Surely it must gratify every philanthropic man; and when we reflect upon the fact that this great undertaking has been accomplished by an American, who will promulgate laws and principles, in the English language, to a race of beings who have been the slaves to foreign countries, we feel proud of such successful enterprise. The first number of the "*Liberia Herald*," is a half sheet, folio size, printed on one side only, like the early papers of New England. It was issued on Thursday, Feb. 16, 1826, at Cape Mesurado, West Africa, at a place called Monrovia, by Charles L. Force, late of Boston.—*City Record.*

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN COTTAGERS.—At the anniversary of the Bible Society in Vermont, of Windsor, Vt. a gentleman well known as an able minister of the gospel, made the following statement:—

Allow me to add, if testimony can be wanting, one more evidence of the good effect of distributing the Holy Scriptures, by the relation of a little occurrence in the neighbourhood of our Green Mountains. I heard it related by a pious clergyman in my neighbourhood, and will give in substance from his lips. "In the spring of 1816," he observed, "I was called to preach a Sabbath in a town in the northern part of Vermont, and the next morning, though in much haste, determined to spend a little time in seeking out some of those who had the greatest cause to say, 'No man careth for my soul.' Among other places I was attracted by the smoke arising from a potash, (a small manufactory of house ashes,) and on entering found a person at his labours. After some conversation, concerning my part of his business to attend to the interests of his soul. He said, No, he had not time for that. I asked if he kept a Bible. He said, No, he could not buy one. He had a wife and seven children, and he could scarcely find food and clothing for them. But would you read a Bible, if you had one? He said, I think I should sometimes. I then took one from my pocket, and told him it was not mine but the property of the Bible Society, and begging him to read it and pray over it, I gave it into his hand and left him in tears. I afterwards learned that he was a profane, wicked, debased man. Sometime after, as I happened to pass that way, I called to see him, and found both him and his wife rejoicing in the Saviour, they had found in their Bible, and striving to imitate him by a sober, humble, and pious life, and their children ready to enquire, 'What must we do to be saved?' For several years when passing that way, I always enquired after this poor man, and found he persevered in living according to the rule of his Bible. I was told by his employer, who was one day urging another person to purchase a Bible, who did not own one, but who refused with much indifference, that this poor man being witness to it, said with a sigh, Once I had no Bible, but now I could better go without the last rag of clothing than live without my Bible. The father of this poor man was once possessed of property and influence in one of the New England States, and was a colonel in the revolutionary war, but became reduced, and his children sunk to a level with the lowest state of society, and this man spent himself for the liberties of his country, who would withhold the dollar that would save his poor lost son from eternal bondage, and thus revive a patriot to his country and a servant to his God."

Such as I have detailed was the effect of a single Bible, distributed by a Bible Society, and similar to this will be its effects when it is read in every language and honoured and obeyed in every heart. When we look upon it in the abstraction of retirement, we consider it a book of infinite value, but we too often suppose that as its worth is not correctly estimated by most persons, its circulation never can produce those immense moral changes which the bright eye of Christian hope sees on the shadows of futurity.

[From the Knoxville Register.]

Cherokee Indians.—Some curiosity having been expressed as to the laws of the Cherokee Nation, the following sketch of them may not be unacceptable to our readers:

The prohibition the introduction by white men of spirituous liquors into the nation. They have laws establishing and regulating tumpikes, prohibiting stealing and rape, requiring white men, if they take a Cherokee wife, to be legally married to her; and then the property of the wife is not thrown into the hands of the husband, but remains at her own disposal; nor do they permit one man to have more than one wife.

The nation is laid off into eight Judicial districts and a judge and marshal appointed in each district in order to the due administration of justice. They have their rangers in each district, whose duty it is to post and advertise strays. Their taxes are regularly laid and collected by the marshals. Nor do they overlook the benefits of tuition in their missionary seminaries; they compel parents to pay the expenses of such children as leave the schools without any just cause. They permit the superintendent of these missionary stations, with the consent of the parents, to bind out children to such trades as may be suitable for them, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship, the nation is bound to procure them tools.

Each district is entitled to be represented in the National Council by four members. The pay to each member for his services is one dollar per day, and to the speaker one dollar and fifty cents. The principal chief, Path Killer, is allowed \$150 per annum, and Charles R. Hicks, in consideration of his extra services as interpreter and writer, \$200. The Committee men are allowed two dollars, and their President two dollars and fifty cents per day during the sitting of the National Council.

For embezzling, intercepting, and opening sealed letters, the punishment is a fine of one hundred dollars, and one hundred stripes on the bare back.

The business of the Council during its session shall be suspended on the Sabbath; and all merchants, pedlars, and mechanics, at New Town, shall close their doors during that day.

They have a law declaring what shall be a lawful fence; they have also a statute of limitations; but it does not operate on notes or liquidated accounts. The treasurer of the Cherokee Nation is authorized to loan upon good security, such surplus funds as may remain after discharging the annual appropriations.

A marshal, a sheriff, deputy sheriff and two constables are appointed in each district. These officers have superseded the companies of light horse, which, before the passage of this regulation, executed the duties of these officers. The marshals are elected by the National committee, the sheriffs and constables by the people in each district. The duties of these officers are prescribed, and security taken for their faithful performance. In pursuit of criminals they are allowed to summon as many men as may be necessary to assist them.

A will, if found among the valuable papers of the deceased, although not witnessed, is considered established, if proved to be written and signed by the testator. A will to be regular according to their law should be signed by the testator, attested by two witnesses, and its two validity proved to the satisfaction of the court of the district. There are also some regulations about nuncupative wills.

The property of any person dying intestate, is divided equally among the children and wife, the wife taking a child's part. If there are no children, the wife is entitled to a fourth part, and the residue goes to his nearest kin, after the estate is freed from incumbrances. The property of the wife, who has an exclusive right to it, is distributed in the same way between her children and husband.

This is a faint outline of some of the laws by which the Cherokee nation are governed. The resolution to procure 2 sets of types to establish at New Town a printing office, has already been noticed in a former paper; one set of types to be composed of English letters, and the other of Cherokee characters, the invention of Geo. Guist, a Cherokee. This invention is much admired by those acquainted with it for its ingenuity, simplicity, and usefulness; although there are, perhaps, more than seventy distinct characters, they are learned by the natives in a short time with great ease, and in their own language they now correspond with each other in these characters.

BLACK ROCK HARBOR.

On Saturday evening last about one hundred feet of the pier composing Black Rock Harbor, was carried away. The breach took place a short distance above J. L. Barton's store house. Four cribs were removed: two of them to their foundation, and the others to a considerable depth—a fifth is much damaged, and started from its original position. The effect was instantaneous upon the head of water in the harbor, which was soon reduced 22 inches below the usual level. A column of water rushes through the aperture with fearful violence, and extends obliquely across the Niagara for nearly one fourth of its width. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the current created within, when we state that the

Henry Clay, after landing her cargo and wood, with the full power of her machinery, aided by a fair wind and sails, with anchor and tow line ahead, was hardly able to surmount it. The struggle was long and doubtful, and lasted several hours. She eventually arrived in our harbor, from whence we understand, she will in future make her clearances, or until such time as the pier is again repaired.

In repairing this breach, we apprehend the necessity of an independent canal will be deeply felt and acknowledged. To do it in a safe and substantial manner, (and no other work will resist the lateral pressure,) a temporary dam must be erected above the gap. The effect of this will be at least to cut off all communication with this place from the canal; and we have our doubts whether it will not suspend the navigation as far east as Lockport and perhaps farther.

Manumission of Slaves.—The Society of Friends in North Carolina, at their annual meeting in autumn last formed an agreement to liberate and send who might wish to accept of freedom on the condition of leaving the States. Since that time the project has been pursued with such industry, arrangements have already been made for the manumission and removal of about five hundred and forty persons.—*Id.*

A sixth Continent.—An extraordinary phenomenon presented in the southern ocean may render our settlements in New South Wales of still more eminent importance. A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with Islands through the immense space of nearly 50° of longitude, and as many of latitude.—Every one of these islands seems to be merely a central spot for the formation of coral banks, which, by a perpetual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by birds or by the waves, and from the moment that it overtops the waters, it is covered with vegetation. The new island constitutes in its turn a centre of growth to another circle. The great bowers of nature appear to be still in peculiar activity in this region; and to her tardier process she sometimes takes the assistance of the volcano and earthquake. From the south of New Zealand to the north of the Sandwich Islands, the waters absolutely teem with those future seats of civilization. Still the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work; the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation; and when the rocky substructure shall have excluded the sea, then will come the dominion of man.—*Monthly Review.*

It is said that a man is considerably taller when he rises in the morning, than he is at night; in some persons the difference is almost an inch. This is owing to the cartilages between the vertebrae of the back bone, (24 in number) yielding to the superincumbent pressure of the body when erect, and which expand again during the night, when the body is placed in a horizontal posture.—*True Am.*

IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON.

The following anecdote of Dr. Chalmers will be read with interest by every minister of the gospel.—It offers a commentary on a well known text—the most forcible and affecting that I have ever met with. It is related by an accomplished and pious lady, the wife of a clergyman of Peebles, near Edinburgh.—*Mag. Ref. Dutch. Ch.*

Dr. C. on his return from England a few years ago, lodged in the house of a nobleman not far distant from Peebles. The doctor excels all men in conversation, as he does his associates in the pulpit. He was the life and soul of the discourse in the circle of friends at the nobleman's fireside. The subject was pauperism—its causes and cure. Among the gentlemen present, there was a venerable old Highland Chieftain, who kept his eyes fastened on Dr. C. and listened with intense interest to his communications. The conversation was kept up to a late hour. When the company broke up they were shown up stairs into their apartments. There was a lobby of considerable length, and the doors of the bed chambers opened on the right and left. The apartment of Dr. C. was directly opposite to that of the old Chieftain, who had already retired with his attendant. As the doctor was undressing himself, he heard an unusual noise in the Chieftain's room; the noise was succeeded by a heavy groan! He hastened into the apartment, which was in a few moments filled with the company, who all rushed in to the relief of the old man. It was a melancholy sight which met their eyes. The venerable white-headed Chief had fallen in the arms of his attendant. It was evidently an apoplexy. Dr. C. stood in silence with both hands stretched out—and bending over the deceased. He was the very picture of distress. He was the first to break silence. "Never in my life," (said he, in a tremulous voice,) did I see—or did I ever feel,

before this moment, the meaning of that text 'Preach the word: be instant in season, out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine.' Had I known that my venerable old friend was within a few minutes' reach of Eternity, I would not have dwelt on that subject which formed the topic of this evening's conversation. I would have addressed myself earnestly to him. I would have urged him and you, with all the earnestness befitting the subject—to prepare for Eternity. You would have thought it—you would have pronounced it out of season. But ah! it would have been 'in season'—both as it respected him, and as it respects you!"

Mr. Randolph has given notice that his speeches will be published this summer. They will, perhaps, be prepared, if not printed in London. Our Senators will know whether they are the same delivered. Mr. Walsh conceives the sketches given not exaggerations, but short of the originals in what is offensive.—*Boston Palladium.*

VARIOUS READINGS OF SCRIPTURE.

The following remarks (of Mr. Stuart) are copied from the North American Review. Out of some eight thousand and various readings, about seven hundred and ninety nine thousand are of just about as much importance to the sense of the Hebrew Scriptures, as the question in English Orthography is, whether the word honour shall be spelt with u or without it. Of the remainder, some change the sense of particular passages or expressions, or omit particular words and phrases, or insert them; but no one doctrine of religion is changed; no one precept is taken away; not one important fact is altered, by the whole of the various readings collectively taken. This is clearly the case in respect to the various readings which are found in the Samaritan and Septuagint, if we except the very few cases of alterations in them, which plainly are the result of design, and which belong to more modern times. There is no ground then to fear for the safety of the Scriptures, on account of any legitimate criticism to which the text may be subjected. The common law has a maxim, which is the result of common sense, and must ever be approved by it; which is, *Deminimis non curat lex*. Another maxim too it has, equally applicable to the subject before us, namely, *Qui caret in litera, caret in cortice*. All those who suppose that the Scriptures depend on a word or letter, so essentially that it is not Scripture if either be changed or omitted, must, if they will be consistent, abandon the whole Bible in which many changes of this kind, it is past all question, have actually taken place.—The critic wonders not that so many have taken place, but that no more have been experienced."

BONAPARTE AND HANNIBAL.

In a late number of the *Military Magazine*, which is published at Copenhagen, is a parallel between Napoleon and Hannibal, which is very ingeniously pursued. "Both of these great warriors," says the writer, "carried war into the bosom of the enemy's country: both passed the Alps; employed infantry in masses—Napoleon formed a reserve of veterans; Hannibal did the same at Zama. Both were skilful in inflaming the courage of their troops by harangues; and both knew well how to meet danger at the right moment. Both of them rose at an early age to the highest dignities of the State; both were about 26 years of age when they began to signalize themselves in war. Both sought to conquer Italy—Tribia was for Hannibal, what Marengo was for Bonaparte; and Austerlitz and Jena were the parallels of Thrasimene and Cannæ. Hannibal sank before Scipio; Napoleon sank before Wellington.—Zama was Waterloo. To crown all, both died in exile: one complained of being tormented by Flaminio, and the other—by Sir Hudson Lowe."

White Clay.—A large bed of pure White Clay has been discovered on the farm of Capt. Luce, at Martha's Vineyard. Such a material was long sought for in this country, without success. It has been considered the principal, or only thing necessary, to enable us to make ware as fine as that of Europe and China.—*Palladium.*

CIRCULAR TO POSTMASTERS.

Post-Office Department, 27th May, 1826.

SIR: Complaints have been made of the delay & sometimes loss of Newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributable in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Post Masters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets, when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it.—Others it is said being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Post Master, guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty.

Publishers of newspapers and their subscribers, as well as Post Masters, are requested to report to the Department all irregularities in

the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master or Clerk, the most effectual measures shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted, as letters, and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to those high incentives to duty, which arise from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the Post Office law, it is provided, that, if any person employed in any Department of the Post Office shall improperly detain, delay, embroil, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive, and open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence.

At all offices where newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope and have a legible superscription.

If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances, should any part of the mail be left on a route short of its destination—This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am very respectfully, your obt. servt.

JOHN McLEAN.

Printers will confer a favour on the Department, and probably promote their own interest, by publishing this Circular.

From the Black Rock Gazette.

PROFANE SWEARING UNFASHIONABLE.

During the passage of one of the elegant steam-boats which ply between New York and Albany, the present spring, a passenger came on board from one of the intermediate places, and, whether he was influenced by the reception of diffusive stimulants, or prompted by an exuberance of animal spirits, he bounded about, and swore most roundly, descending upon the fashions and news of the day, and accommodations of the boat, (which he admired) in general terms, interlarding his remarks with many an oath. Every one knows that the society on board of a steam-boat is quiet, and that the utmost urbanity and civility reigns; and that an interruption of that quiet, interests the whole; so in this case, the pain felt by the gentlemen passengers was such as to induce them to appoint a chairman, who was a respected member of the society of Friends; and, the cabin passengers, taking into consideration the coarseness, indecorum, and levity of the young man in question, he was, accordingly, called up, and reminded by the chairman, in terms of great propriety and kindness, of his breach of the laws of God and of man, of the laws of society, and the common claims of decency; that, he must be assured that he was not on board of a fishing smack, nor was he in the fore-cabin, but in the company of gentlemen, and was bound, by all considerations of honor, not to shock the feelings of those associated with him, by his ill timed and profane use of vain and corrupt language; that, if he should acknowledge that he had made a blunder, in getting on board the wrong vessel, his passage money should be returned to him, and he be invited to join such company as might be congenial to his attainments. The young man, stung with feelings of remorse, bowed his head with shame, and remained virtually speechless during the remainder of the voyage.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1826.

The Annual Meeting of the Convention of the Baptist Church in Connecticut, held its fourth session at Wallingford, agreeable to appointment, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst. We hope to be able to publish a journal of their proceedings next week.

The necessary absence of the Editor and Publisher of the Secretary to attend the Convention, is our apology for the delay of this paper, and for the leanness of the editorial and miscellaneous departments.

The news from Greece will be read with interest in proportion as the evidence of its truth increases. Present appearances are favourable to their entire emancipation from the Turkish yoke.

THE AFRICAN RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF HARTFORD.

It is probably known to most of the citizens of Hartford, that an association was formed by many of the most respectable coloured people of this city, some years since, for the purpose of maintaining the public worship of God among themselves. This association has now become so numerous, that it has been thought expedient by themselves, and their active friends, to organize them into a distinct, and legal society; which was done last week. The name of this society, is, *The African Religious Society of Hartford.*

They have purchased a lot of ground on Talcott street, on which they intend erecting a house for public worship, and after obtaining all the aid which they can, among themselves,

they propose making an appeal to our citizens at large for donations sufficient to raise the sum necessary to accomplish their object.

The persevering zeal which this society have manifested, from the time of their first association, to maintain the stated worship of God, is a pledge of their future steadfastness and success. These remarks are thrown out at this time, to prepare the public mind to decide upon the merits of the case, when their subscription paper shall be presented.

Rev. J. M. Peck, from Illinois, will preach in the Baptist Meeting House Lord's day and evening, 18th instant.

General Intelligence.

LAZEST FROM GREECE.

From Galligani's Messenger, of April 29.

Missolonghi.—For a month past the most contradictory intelligence has been received from the Levant, relative to the fate of Missolonghi. The clashing accounts, when considered separately, carried with them such an air of improbability, that no other course remained for us than to lay the differing details before our readers, leaving it to time to elucidate the truth. The advices received from all quarters now coincide in stating that Missolonghi, so far from having fallen, is victorious, and it is with much pleasure we communicate the following intelligence:

Extract of a private letter, dated Venice, April 15th. Ibrahim Pacha is defeated, and Greece once more victorious! Letters from Prevesa, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Sante, of the 26th, 28th, & 29th ult. assure us that Ibrahim, tired of seeing his troops detained since November, before the walls of a petty fortress, resolved, after seeing all his propositions rejected with disdain, to try his fortune once more. To that effect he made preparations, and on the 24th ult. determined to make a general assault. A brisk cannonading first announced the enemy's attack; and shortly after, upon a signal being given, disciplined troops were seen to advance on one side, and irregular hordes of Chippetars, Asiatics, and Mamelukes, on the other. Ibrahim, sword in hand, commanded in person. He advanced first upon one of the ramparts named Doyand, which is near the sea. His troops were following him with boldness, when all at once the advanced guard, upon whom a shower was poured by the artillery of the fortress, were thrown into disorder. The Pacha was wounded; and the rumour of this event being spread among the troops, completely disheartened them. The Greeks, without losing a moment, took advantage of the disorder of the enemy, opened the town gates, and made a vigorous sortie, which was seconded by Col. Fabvier, who came up upon the enemy's rear with 2000 men of infantry and 700 cavalry, and by Gouras, Karaiscaiki, and other rmatois, who took with them more than seven thousand men, picked out of the Palicars of Romelia. The Barbarians were completely routed; and Ibrahim, wounded and ashamed of his defeat, had scarcely time to take refuge at Patras with the remainder of his army. All the enemy's baggage and materials fell into the hands of the conquerors. It is asserted that a very high personage fell in the action; for on the field of battle was found a turban adorned with a *vergonz*, set in diamonds, (a kind of plume which the Sultan sends to Generals, who by their valour have shown themselves entitled to distinction.) Letters of the 1st inst. from Zante, announce that Ibrahim is dead of his wound. The same letters say that the Greek fleet, which had gone to Hydra for repair, was to put to sea on the 26th ult. The different sources from which this intelligence has reached me, and the respectable character of my correspondents, banish all doubt of its truth. You and all the friends of Greece may rejoice, and look for more ample details of this memorable day. At the moment when I was going to seal this, a letter reached me from Trieste, by which I learn that the steam vessel that left Corfu on the 6th inst. brought full confirmation of the victory of the Greeks, and the complete deliverance of Missolonghi.

The God of Christians has at length had pity upon a handful of men, whose destruction had been sworn by the forces of the two continents combined. Let us render to him homage for his omnipotent benevolence, and pray him to continue to assist the people who are fighting for religion and liberty!

The following letter, dated Florence, April 18, is addressed to the Duke de Choiseul by M. Eynard:

The intelligence from Missolonghi is rather more favourable. Our heroes still hold out. The subjoined letter has been written me by the Metropolitan:

Missolonghi. still maintains her ground.—My letters from Corfu say that that fortress has just resisted a fresh assault. The Egyptians approached as far as the Downs, but there they were vigorously repulsed with great loss. An Egyptian officer of high rank perished, but they concealed his name. The town was expecting succour from Salona. It appears, adds the archbishop, that the action took place on the sea side. I knew that Ibrahim had commanded all his troops who were at Gastouni and Pyrgos (to maintain a communication with himself and the fort of Modon and Navarino,) to pass immediately to Patras, and it appears that it was with fresh forces that he made this assault, which has proved as fruitless as the preceding. I hope that this immortal town will be saved, for the garrison outdoes itself, and gives time to the Greeks to come to its succour. Let us hope; let us hope; God is almighty, and our Greeks most brave! I know nothing positive about the fleet; but the son of Mialuis is gone to seek his father, and he is expected every moment to appear off Missolonghi.

Extract of a letter dated Corfu, March 28: "Ibrahim Pacha renewed his attacks upon Missolonghi on the 23d, 24th and 25th ult. and made his troops go up to the assault on different sides at once, but they were repulsed in every direction with considerable loss. On the latter day, at the moment when the chief himself rushed into the breach that had just been opened, he received a mortal wound.—The heroic conduct of the defenders of Missolonghi, excites general enthusiasm throughout the Ionian islands."

A letter of the 27th ult. from Corfu gives the following instance of the atrocious cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha:—"Ibrahim having been repulsed in ten assaults upon Missolonghi, caused two priests, five women, and three children, to be impaled in front of his batteries, and upon the most elevated point, thinking that he should thus intimidate the heroic defenders of Missolonghi. He immediately

sent a summons to surrender to the besieged captains, promising to establish them in the posts of Armatolis, that each of them occupied under Ali Rebeben Pacha, of Janina. In the event of refusal, they were threatened with the fate of their impaled brethren." At that moment, 7000 Sulistes and others, indignant at what they had seen and heard, made a sortie, sword in hand, fell upon the enemy, and killed all before them. If these brave assailants were unable to give their brethren honours of burial, they, at least, avenged their death, by the slaughter of three hundred and thirty of the barbarians. A few days ago, the Missolonghites would have sent their wives and children to the Ionian islands, but the latter refused to quit their husbands at the moment of their greatest need.

The following intelligence, dated Constantinople, March 28, is from the Austrian Observer.—"The French corvette L'Estafette has had, in the waters of Syria, a very warm engagement with two Greek armed vessels, which had visited a convoy composed of French and Austrian ships. One of the corsairs was dismantled, & the other put to flight. Another encounter is mentioned to have taken place between Austrian vessels and Greek corsairs, the latter having attempted to visit some convoys which were entrusted to the former. The vicinity of the Dardanelles, is at this moment so completely infested with these corsairs that the Porte is fitting out a new squadron to send against them, her other fleets being already engaged off Missolonghi, in the gulf of Lepanto."

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing is becoming more regular, and returning to order. The National Assembly, which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal. The government has commanded Colletti to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the chiefs of Romelia, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripolitza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispolo is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Navireno, and the president, Conduriotis, at the head of Spartates, is to besiege Modon and Coron.

Letter from Corfu, April 4.

I have the pleasure to announce to you the happy news of the death of the famous Ibrahim. This news has been brought to day officially from Prevesa, to which place three Tartars were despatched to fetch surgeons, who did not find him alive. Ibrahim, in the attack on Missolonghi, seeing his troops discouraged, and in part destroyed by the fire of the Greeks, rushed towards the ramparts of the place, with his sabre in his hand, at the head of some men whom he had been able to rally; but a Greek having perceived him, took so good aim at him that he fell on the spot.

Other letters from Zante, by way of Trieste, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim.

A Letter from Corfu, dated April 5.

The last letters from Missolonghi entirely confirm the preceding accounts—namely, the complete defeat of Ibrahim, mortally wounded in the action, and the arrival of Fabvier with the Greek Chiefs before named. They also state the arrival of the Greek fleet, and the retaking of Vasiladi.

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Trieste, dated April 20:—"The Austrians are fitting out a squadron to cruise against the Greeks in the Archipelago, who, principally with their small craft, have done great injury to the trade. The losses of the different insurance companies here are estimated at 70,000*l.* The communication with the Levant is in consequence much restricted, and the few vessels that proceed up the arches, rendezvous at Zante to wait for the convoy of Austrian ships of war."

Contradiction.—Capt. Tutherly, of the schooner Hammond (fishing vessel) has arrived at Portsmouth from the Bay of Fundy. He informs that the statement relative to the capture of his vessel by H. B. M. ship Dotterel "has no foundation in truth"; and that, on the contrary, he was treated in a gentlemanly and polite manner.

England.—The disturbances in all parts of the manufacturing districts are of the most serious kind; whole columns of the English journals are filled with the details. Troops are congregating from every quarter. Some more blood, we regret to state, has been shed. Government expresses its determination to suppress all violent measures. At the same time an ardent desire exists throughout the administration and the country to lighten the weight of suffering. Donations and subscriptions are coming in on every side. At a great public dinner in London, nearly 118,000 (about \$80,000) was almost immediately subscribed. In the list of contributions, we find the King 12000*l.*, Prince Leopold 1500*l.*, Duke of Northumberland 1100*l.*, Lord Darlington 1100*l.*, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Rothschild 1500*l.* each, the ministers 200*l.* each, and a great number of 1100 subscriptions. The whole amount of the list contained in the Courier, of the 5th of May, was about 30,000*l.*

The next step taken was one of more importance—the introduction in Parliament of a Bill to enable the bonded corn to come into the market for consumption; and for vesting in ministers the discretionary power of permitting generally or partially, as the necessity of the case might require, the importation of foreign corn during the recess. The question was brought forward simultaneously in both houses of Parliament on the 1st of May—in the former by the Earl of Liverpool, and in the latter by Mr. Canning. It was expressly declared by Mr. C. that in proposing these measures it was not the intention to agitate the general subject of the corn laws, but that the measures were only brought forward to relieve temporary and partial distress.

The subject was again taken up on the 2nd in the house of Commons in committee of the whole, where it underwent a full discussion, and met some opposition. The first resolution, permitting the foreign corn in bond to be brought to mar-

ket when paying a duty of 12*s.* was adopted. The second resolution, vesting discretionary powers in Ministers, was lost 60 to 109, when the committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday the 4th. On that day Mr. Wyan moved to go into committee, but the House refused, and the subject was postponed to the next day.

The British functionaries in the Mediterranean have issued fresh proclamations, commanding the strictest neutrality between the Turks and Greeks. The lieutenant-governor of Malta (Gen. Woodford) has declared, that any British subject arriving in that island, with the intention of joining either belligerent, without having previously obtained his majesty's permission, shall be arrested and tried for the offence in the criminal courts, and any vessel having such persons on board, may be detained until they shall have disembarked.

Still later.—Mr. Canning states that the resolution passed for liberating bonded Corn has had the happiest effect, and has done more towards tranquillizing the irritation of the public mind in the disturbed districts than would the presence of a large military force.

BURMAH.

The South African Advertiser, received yesterday by the ship Superior, states that the British sloop of war Athol, had captured the Brazilian schooner Active, with 163 slaves on board. Captain Smith of the Superior spoke H. B. Majesty's ship Tamar which sailed from Rangoon the 22d January, and her commander stated positively that there was no foundation for the reported peace; but that on the contrary, hostilities were still carrying on with increased vigor.—*New York Statesman.*

Manufacture of Linens.—A company in this city have recently established on an extensive scale near Waterford, a factory for the manufacture of Linens, and propose to carry on this important branch of trade, in the most approved manner. The company offer \$500 for the best models of machinery to be used in the manufacture of the raw material, and \$1000 for the best essay on the different processes, by which the cloth is to be perfected.—*Id.*

On the 27th ult. a Spanish armed Schooner carried into Havana, 13 pirates, said to be taken in a launch on the south side of Cuba. It was also reported in Havana that there was a pirate schooner cruising off the Double-headed Shot Keys.

Dr. Holley, late President of Transylvania University, is about to take a tour through Europe, with about half a dozen young gentlemen of Lexington, under his charge, for which they are to pay him \$1500.

DOVER, N. H. May 23. *Juvenile Heroism.*

A few days since, near the Great Falls Factory, an action was performed by James Cowan, a boy eight years of age, son of Mr. James Cowan, which reflect the highest credit on him. A boy about eleven years of age was in the water, drowning; Cowan was at some distance from the place, when he saw him immediately ran to the spot, stripping off his upper clothing as he ran: the drowning boy had sunk for the last time, in the water of considerable depth; Cowan plunged in, dived, but did not find him; he a second time dived, found and brought the boy to the shore, nearly exhausted, although in the struggle, both once sunk together. The boy thus rescued from an untimely death by the coolness and courage of young Cowan, was much the largest in size, as well as several years the oldest. Such conduct cannot be too highly praised.

Great Fire at Portland.—The Eastern Mail Stage which arrived at Salem on Sunday evening, brought information, that between 2 and 3 o'clock the same morning, a fire broke out in Portland, and that when the stage left, at 4 A. M. about 30 buildings were burnt down; that the fire was still raging with increased fury; and that the Post Office was said to be on fire. The destruction took place in a compact, business part of the town, Front-street, Cross-street, &c.

A London paper says, nothing more fully proves that Fortune is blind, than her giving 50,000*l.* in Prizes to two Members of Parliament who voted against Lotteries.

Dr. Ezra Baker, of Wabash County, Illinois; exported 39 barrels of Castor Oil, made from beans which grew in his neighbourhood last year.

The small pox we are informed has made its appearance in Glastenbury, that several persons have been attacked, and many persons exposed to the disease. It is said to have been brought by a coloured man from New-York.

[Hartford Times.]

A young man by the name of Tallman Olmsted, by occupation a tanner and shoemaker, left his parent about twenty-five years ago, and has not been heard of the last fifteen years. His aged mother, Mrs. Comfort Olmsted, now residing in the town of Durham, N. Y. requests information respecting him, and that printers in the U. States would please to notice this in their respective papers.—*Castkill Recorder.*

Nine hundred christian heads are exhibited on the gate of the Seraglio in Constantinople, and the Sultan says he has need of 11,000 more, which he expects to be supplied with from Missolonghi.

SIMEON BALDWIN, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of New-Haven, in the place of George Hoadly, Esq. resigned.

The Hon. JAMES LLOYD, of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States.

Sale of Public Lands.—The President

has issued his proclamation for the public sale of Lands, to be held at the Land Office at Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the second Monday in September next, for the disposal of Lands situate in certain described townships and fractional townships.

The President has also issued his Proclamation for a Public Sale at the Land Office at Tallahassee, in West Florida, on the third Monday in January, 1827, for the disposal of certain Lands situate in the District of Lands offered for sale at Tallahassee, &c.

REV. DR. BALDWIN. Messrs. True and Greene have just published "Memoirs of Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. late Pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Boston, who died at Waterville, Me. August 29th, 1825. Together with a Funeral Sermon, occasioned by his death, delivered on the succeeding Sabbath, in the Baptist meeting-house in Hallowell, Me. by Rev. Daniel Chessman, pastor of that church and society. With an appendix, containing letters and hymns. The substance of these Memoirs was originally published in the American Baptist Magazine, for January and February, 1826. The additions made are from the Diary of Dr. Baldwin." We feel a gratification with the friends of the deceased, and in common with the Christian community, at the appearance of this expression of affection for the memory of so amiable a man and eminent a Christian and minister, as Dr. Baldwin.—*National Philanthropist.*

The Legislature of New-Hampshire met at Concord on the 7th instant.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford Bank, held on the 8th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing, viz. Nathaniel Terry, David Watkinson, James H. Wells, James Ward, Eliphalet Terry, Gad Cowles, Harmon Hendricks, Nathan Morgan, Amos M. Collins, James B. Hosmer, Joseph Trumbull, James Cowles.

At a meeting of the Directors, Nathaniel Terry, Esq. was re-elected President, and Horace Burr, Esq. Cashier.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, at Bennett's Hotel, on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing: Nathaniel Terry, Nathaniel Patten, James H. Wells, Roswell Bartholomew, Eliphalet Terry, Seth Terry, David Watkinson, Elisha Colt, Isaac D. Bull.

Nathaniel Terry, Esq. was chosen President, and Walter Mitchell, Esq. Secretary for the year ensuing.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford Bridge Company on the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were elected:—

Griffin Steadman, President.

Simeon Lyman, Joseph Lathrop, Ward Woodbridge, and Samuel Tudor—Directors.

Simeon Lyman, Treasurer.

Edmund B. Steadman, Clerk.

MARRIED.

At Middletown, (Westfield) the 25th ult. Rev. Jonathan Goodwin to Mrs. Sarah Wilcox.

OBITUARY.

In this town, Mr. George Merrills, aged 74. At Cheshire, on Monday last, Mr. Asa Brooks. While assisting in raising the new Meeting-house, he was killed instantaneously by the falling of a part of the frame, occasioned by the breaking of a rope. Mr. Brooks was between 35 and 40 years old, and has left a wife and four children.

At East-Hartford, Shubael F. Griswold, Esq. aged 38. He graduated at Yale College, in 1806.

At Oswego, Bradford Co. (Pa.) on the 26th of April, after a protracted and distressing illness, which he bore with fortitude and Christian resignation, Dr. Dudley Humphreys, aged 42,—a native of Canton.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Baptist Ministers Meeting of the county of Windham and vicinity, are notified that their meeting, which was adjourned to the 24th inst. is further adjourned to the second Tuesday in August, to meet at the house of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Killingly.

JAMES A. BOSWELL, Sec'y.

Pomfret, June 17th, 1826.

Sunday School Books.

Baldwin's Catechism.

Lincoln's Scripture Questions, with answers annexed. Together with Class Papers, Rewards, &c. &c. For sale by

H. HUNTINGTON, Jr.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

This Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved endorsed notes; all which, on the shortest notice, could be converted into Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

The following gentlemen are Directors of this Company

Solomon Porter, Jeremiah Brown, Wm. W. Ellsworth, Merrick W. Chapin, James B. Hosmer, Nathan Morgan, Henry Hudson, Roderick Terry, Edward Watkinson, Charles S. Phelps.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President.

THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.

Hartford, July, 1825.

From the Recorder & Telegraph.
SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, contained in the Missionary Herald for June, is altogether as animating as that which has before been received. We avail ourselves of the extracts and connecting remarks, which we find in another journal.

Scenes at Lahaina, on the arrival of the Blonde.

It will be recollected, (says the New-York Observer,) that the remains of king Rihoro-riho and his queen, who died during their visit to London two years since, were sent back to the Sandwich Islands by the British government in a frigate, despatched for that express purpose, under command of Lord Byron. Boki and the other attendants of the king accompanied the remains. On the 4th of May, last year, the vessel arrived off Lahaina. Mr. R. gives the following description of the scenes that followed.

At five o'clock, the vessel was becalmed about six miles from shore. I soon perceived that a boat was lowered, and filled with men. The people being still quiet, and suspecting nothing, I walked along the beach to ascertain who was on board the boat; but had not reached the landing, when I heard the cry from a canoe that approached the shore, "It is Boki; it is Boki." Hoapiro beckoned me to follow him.

As I walked along, the princess caught my arm, saying, "Stay by me." Hoapiro took his seat in a chair upon the beach. I stood at his left hand, with the princess leaning on my side. Thousands collected round, some of whom began to wail. As the company approached, a passage was opened for them into the centre of the circle. The wailing increased, though it was not considerable until the company arrived within about four yards, when Hoapiro rose from his chair, threw back his head, and with a roar which scarcely resembled a human voice, he spread out his arms to receive his daughter. In an instant, all the chiefs present, except the one which leaned on my side, and all the thousands around, set up a screaming, which drowned the roaring of the ocean, and thus summoned to the scene of grief, those who till now had not heard the alarm.

The princess, in utter neglect of all their ancient forms, sprang forward, and with a delicacy that would not have disgraced a Charlotte, threw herself into the arms of Tuini, and the latter dropped into the sand, while the tears of the little girl were falling on her breast. At this instant, Hoapiro fell on the ground, literally plunged his face in the dirt at Boki's feet, and thus gave the signal to all the old veterans of barbarism, who instantly followed his example, and for several moments scoured their sable faces in the sand.

Boki and his company, were far more calm than the rest, and could scarcely be said to wail.

After a few minutes, I said to Nabienana, it would be well to thank Jehovah for this meeting. She immediately spoke to Boki and Tuini. They appeared pleased, and immediately renched me their hands. Boki said, "Where shall we pray?" This was the first word that was spoken by any of the company. Hoping that it might stop the noise and confusion which now prevailed, I proposed to remove to a neighboring yard. They approved, and as we began to move, the wailing in a good measure ceased. Several minutes elapsed before the mats were spread, during which time messages were despatched to the Blonde, which was now furling her sails.

When the mats were spread, Boki said to me in a very pleasant manner, "All is now ready—it is highly proper for us to pray and praise Jehovah." I made a few remarks on the providence of God in this interesting meeting, and then prayed.—During the prayer, there was no noise except at a distance, and the wailing did not again become general. After prayer, I conversed awhile with Boki and Tuini.

After tea, Mrs. R. and myself called on them together. Boki had just finished a letter to Karaimoku, giving information of his arrival at Lahaina, and requesting, that when he should reach Oahu, all wailing and irregularity should be forbidden. Tomorrow the chiefs themselves will sail together, on board the frigate. Our fears are all now ended respecting the influence of the visit of Boki, and the rest, to England. They declare every thing we have ever said to be perfect truth. They say they have seen only two bad men since they sailed, and those two sailed with them. They expressed great love to Lord Byron, and say he has been exceedingly kind to them.

In view of all that has transpired in connection with this visit, I do indeed wonder and admire. The Lord has caused the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath he doubtless will restrain.

5th. We were awakened at an early hour this morning, by the roll-call on board the frigate, which was anchored directly in front of our house. It was a pleasant morning, all was still and quiet on shore, and the countenance of all beam-

ed with joy. The people began to call at an early hour, to tell of what they had heard from Boki. They say, "Now all these islands will turn to the Lord." King George said to Boki, "If you wish to have me for your friend, you and your people must all read and write. If you do not attend to instruction, I shall not be your friend." Boki asked him whether preachers are good men, and he said, "Yes, and they are people to make others good. I always have some of them by me; for chiefs are not wise like them.—We in England were once like the people in your islands, but this kind of teachers came, and taught our fathers, and now you see what we are."

The easy and unaffected familiarity of Lord Byron, and the interest he manifested in the welfare of our mission, were gratifying beyond expression.

I accepted his polite invitation to dine on board the Blonde, and spent several hours in answering his lordship's numerous inquiries respecting our mission, the former state of the islands, and their recent improvements. I have rarely spent a few hours more pleasantly in the society of any man.

At five o'clock the frigate weighed her anchor, and, with a pleasant breeze, loftily retired from our shores, and soon was only a speck in the distant horizon.

The chiefs have all left Lahaina, and we are now almost solitary. Boki and his company, as they rowed away from the beach, continued, till they were out of hearing, to charge all the people to regard the word of God, & cast off all their heathenish practices.

In reviewing the dealings of Providence with us for the last few months, we are constrained to say, "Thou art the God that doest wonders."

Lahaina does indeed wear a new aspect. In every part of the village, both morning and evening, may be heard the voices of prayer and praise. Multitudes now spend their time in searching for the pearl of great price. For the last month one person might have spent his whole time in doing nothing, but answer the questions of those, who come to inquire what they shall do to be saved.

Schools in Lahaina.

There are in Lahaina, nineteen schools, containing about three hundred and eighty scholars. The labouring people all now stand waiting for instruction, and when we obtain a new supply of spelling-books, the number of our schools will be immediately more than double.

Under the particular patronage of the chiefs, I have sent seventeen teachers to the different parts of this island, and have received reports of the state of their schools. From the best estimate I can make, I think there are embraced in these schools, not less than eight hundred scholars. Many districts are still left entirely without instruction, and from them I am constantly receiving applications, and even entreaties, that they may be no longer neglected; but want of teachers, and want of books, both forbid my complying with their solicitations.

Schools established at Hawaii and Ranai.

At the request, and under the patronage of Hoapiro, I have sent two teachers to the windward part of Hawaii, with two hundred books. I have received information, by the chiefs, that they are faithful, and their schools prosperous.

The islands of Ranai and Morokai have, till within a few weeks, been entirely without teachers. To the former I last week sent a man, who is to act as superintendent of four schools, which are to embrace all the people of the island.

The Macedonian cry from Morokai.

The island of Morokai is still almost entirely destitute of instruction, there having yet been no regular teacher sent there.—Scarcely a week passes, however, but I have application from some of the people to send them teachers. Some of their requests have indeed been like the Macedonian cry.—Last Sabbath morning, Maro, my assistant, called on me, and said, "Have you seen the men from Morokai?" I answered, "I have not recently seen any men from that island." He replied, "Last night, about midnight, four men came to your door, but it was fast. They stood a long time, but it was not opened. You were asleep. They then came to me, saying, 'What shall we blind men do? We have always been in darkness, there is no light. We have heard that there is a great light in Lahaina, that will shine when the body is dead. We have often been here in Lahaina, and have seen a little of this light, and have been hoping it would shine on Morokai. But all is dark there yet. We have now come here to search, hoping by the aid of this light we should find the thing to save our souls: for we have heard that there is a great and good Saviour. But where is he? We have been to the foreigner, but he was asleep; and now what shall we do? must we go back as we came? After conversing with them awhile Maro told them to call again at my house after the Sabbath. Early Monday morning, however, they were called on by their chief, and I did not see them. They however attended meeting on the Sabbath, and I hope, therefore, that they returned with some more light than they came. They

also conversed with some of the chiefs, and requested their interposition in behalf of Morokai. Through their instrumentality I have promised four teachers, who will be sent to that island as soon as books can be obtained.

Family worship universally established at Waikapu.

Stephen Pupuhi still continues at Waikapu, where he has the care of about one hundred scholars. The people there are in a very interesting state. They are constantly coming to Lahaina, a distance of twenty-five miles, that they may hear more of the new system. I have frequently heard, by those who have visited them, and also by Stephen, that they were very anxious to receive instruction, and that they were fast complying with the precepts of Christianity. Yesterday a foreigner called on us, who lives in that place, and informed me that he did not know of any house in Waikapu, where the morning and evening sacrifice is not offered to Jehovah, and where his blessing was not implored at every meal.

The people are also erecting a large house for public worship; Stephen conducts worship with them on every Sabbath, and is, I trust, very useful. He has the favour of the people so much, that he has hitherto received his principal support from them. Hereafter he will probably occasion no expense at all to the mission. Boki has always been particularly friendly to him, and, before he visited England, bestowed several favors on him. Since his return, he has presented him with two pieces of land.

Erection of Churches on the Island of Maui.

Six churches are now building on this island. At this station a new one has just been completed. The orders for building it were given by Karaimoku, last December. More than two hundred people were employed a principal part of the time, for two months, in getting the wood. It was brought from the eastern part of this island, and is superior to any wood I have seen, except in the house of the king.

The building is ninety feet long, twenty-four wide, and a little higher than a common house in America of one story. It stands a little back from the beach, and faces towards the sea. It has three doors in front, and eight windows; eleven windows in the backside, and two in each end. The house is thus rendered so cool, that, when there is a sea-breeze, it is always comfortable. The pulpit is built in plain American style, of the materials of this country. The boards were hewn from large kou trees, and brought on men's backs at a distance of twenty-five miles. They were used while perfectly green, but even now they only want the varnish commonly used on mahogany, and they would equal it in beauty. The floor of the church is made by a thick layer of pebble stones, on which is spread nice lauala mats.

If the expense of this building be estimated according to the number of hands employed, and the time occupied in building it, it will exceed the expense of many elegant churches in America. According to the estimate which I have made, allowing each man 75 cents a day, the whole cost would exceed ten thousand dollars; and yet the building will not stand more than four years. It should here be mentioned, that while the people pretend to work, not more than one fourth part of their time is really occupied. This building was completed the fourth week in July.

Dedication of a Church at Lahaina.

The new church was consecrated to Jehovah on the 2d Sabbath in July. The evening previous, a herald was sent thro' the village, crying as he went,—"Tomorrow we enter the new house of prayer. In that house all noise is forbidden, all laughter, all talk, all whispering. No dog shall enter it, and no child that will make a noise. No tobacco pipe shall be carried there, and, after meeting, all the people shall retire in silence."

The morning of the Sabbath was very pleasant, and unusually quiet, until eight o'clock, when its silence was broken by the church bell. The people immediately began to collect, and before the second bell rung, the house was filled. When I arrived, it was with difficulty I could make my way to the pulpit. Multitudes had gone away because there was no room for them. I addressed the people from 2 Chron. vi. 14. "O Lord God of Israel, there is none like unto thee." &c.—While we religiously dedicated this house to Jehovah, all the multitudes within it seemed impressed with the awful solemnity of the occasion. Every eye was fixed, every ear was apparently open; and while I saw so many standing around, who could not enter, it was with no small satisfaction, that I pointed them to another building, a house not made with hands, where, though there should be assembled in it multitudes out of every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation, a voice is still heard,—"And yet there is room."

Latest from Lahaina.

In the latest communications received from the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Richards says,

There is not a day passes, but what we see evidence that the Lord is here.—

"Blessed indeed, is Lahaina," are words often on the lips of the natives; and we would respond, "Blessed be the Lord for what Lahaina is." Our house is now continually thronged with people, but we no longer look upon them as a gang of thieves, come to steal, as formerly; nor do we any longer set a watch to guard against them. A year ago, our patience was continually tried, by those who came for no other object than to steal, and all the guards we could set were not sufficient to protect our property. But for the last five months, we have not missed the smallest article, either from our house or yard. The great business of a missionary at Lahaina is now, compared with what it formerly was, a most delightful one. It is the business of pointing anxious souls to heaven, and conducting pilgrims to the land of promise. With our present employment, and our present prospects, we are encouraged, and are animated. We hope the churches will be encouraged also, and feel that their exertions for this people are not in vain.

Progress of Reformation at Kaavaroa.

Mr. Ely, who is stationed at Kaavaroa, on the island of Hawaii, thus writes:

I have preached regularly in the church, and we have reason to hope that the word has taken effect in the hearts of many. Our church has uniformly been crowded, and a solemn stillness has pervaded the assembly. Some of the hearers have not unfrequently called, after service, to enquire more fully respecting the word spoken, and to know how they might obtain eternal life. Family worship has been universally established, and some appear desirous of training up their household in the fear of God. The Sabbath-school has flourished beyond all expectation. The children commit with great facility. We may also speak with encouragement of the Friday prayer-meeting for females. This has been regularly attended, and its influence has been salutary. It has completely overthrown the long established practice of the females visiting ships on an infamous errand. This practice is now in a high degree unpopular.

LETTER TO A DYING YOUNG WOMAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The following letter was recently received by a young woman in my vicinity, a day or two before she expired; and at her request, it was handed me at her funeral. It struck me very forcibly. And if it quicken the minds of others, as I trust it has quickened mine, it will be worthy a place in your valuable paper. I wish, through the instrumentality of this letter, to extend an admonition to Christian females, who are mistresses of irreligious servants. The writer of it stood in that relation to the person addressed, for two years; but as it appears, took no care for her immortal soul. When apprised, after the lapse of about two years more, that she was near her final change, she became convinced of her unfaithfulness, and made the only reparation in her power. It may be proper to add, that the person addressed, previously to the arrival of this faithful letter, had obtained peace in believing.

D. S.

My dear friend,—I yesterday received a few lines from brother T., who mentioned that you was low, and that no hopes were entertained of your recovery. My dear Ann, words cannot express the feelings of my heart on receiving this mournful intelligence. I reflect on the scenes long past, when you were with me in the enjoyment of perfect health, and with as fair a prospect as any now have of attaining to length of days. I see you (in my mind's eye,) now stretched on a bed of pain and languishing; looking forward, I know not whether with joy of heart, or with anguish of spirit, to that dread moment when your days shall be numbered and finished! My soul longs to be with you, to know how you are affected with the solemn prospect of approaching dissolution—even while I write, my heart is with you. O for one hour's converse with my dear friend—how would I plead with you to forgive my unfaithfulness towards you. O that one of those days would return, which are gone forever to bear testimony against me, that when you was with me, I did cease to "warn you night and day with tears," to be prepared for these days of evil that have come upon you. If tears could wash away my guilt, or avail any thing for you, I could weep till "my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears," but alas! it is in vain that I now repent and vex my soul; for those days are gone, and the night has come, when no man can work.

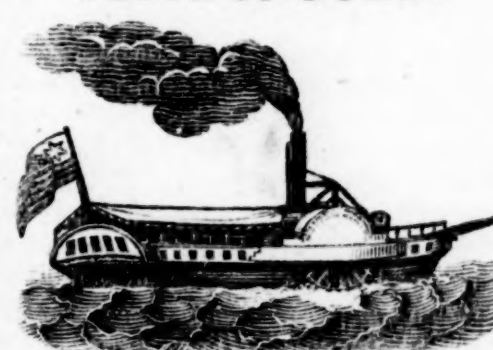
But instead of indulging any longer in unavailing regrets for opportunities lost, and lost forever, let me improve this, which my heart forebodes is the last I shall have, to address my dear beloved friend, Ann:—and O that I knew how to address you in a proper manner. But I am ignorant entirely of your hopes and feelings. In the midst of your afflictions, are you leaning on the almighty arm of a compassionate Saviour, and advancing with firmness towards the entrance of the dark "valley of the shadow of death," fearing no evil; whilst "his rod and his staff" are your comfort and support. Do you, my beloved

Ann, find the sting of death taken away by him who has overcome the grim tyrant, and destroyed the power of the grave? Can you adopt the language of an eminent saint, and exclaim with him, in assurance of hope, "I know in whom I have believed?" God grant that this may be your triumphant language, and O that I may be permitted to hear that you are indeed united to him by a living faith:—that you have those strong consolations which flow from a sense of pardoned sin, and an assurance of an interest in Jesus, the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world." I cannot, my dear friend, feel it my duty to address you as a stupid, hardened sinner; and I would thankfully receive this as a gracious intimation from my heavenly Father, that you are among his chosen ones, whose names are written in the book of life:—that you are rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God, and in the hope of soon entering into the joys of your Lord;—are waiting in patience till your change come. If this is your case, happy, happy are you. I would not recall you from such a prospect, again to return to this vain world's cheating pleasures, and false hopes of happiness. No, I would rejoice with you, that you are so near home. "Soon will your weary feet greet the haven of eternal rest." Soon will you leave the delusive joys of earth, to taste the delights of paradise, and of those unfading joys which flow from the source of uncreated excellence. Soon will your groans of pain and distress be exchanged for the songs of the redeemed; and the anthems of the blessed shall ring in your raptured ears, and find an answering note in your grateful heart. Yes, my dear Ann, you will find that these light afflictions, which are but a moment, will work out for you a far more exceeding, and eternal weight of glory.—May you, my dear friend, have God for your friend here, and for your portion forever. And while your outward man decayeth, may your inward man be renewed day by day. That this may be your happy lot, I shall not cease to pray until I hear again from you—which I hope you will feel I am anxious for, and shall count the time long till I do.

It has been my unhappy lot often to be called to part with friends, and follow one after another to the house appointed for all living: and yet I am spoiled—am yet a cumberer of the ground. O if any have been taught in the schools of adversity, surely I have had opportunity to lay up a store of knowledge. Yet I fear I have not suitably improved these warnings, or I should not be again and again admonished. My heart bleeds at the thought that I must be called on so soon to give up my friend Ann; but O that he who hath wounded, and who alone can heal, would not suffer this stroke of his providence to fall unheeded on my heart, or on any of your friends.—Dear Ann, Adieu.

I remain yours, with much love,
E. M. H.

MACDONOUGH.



THE NEW AND ELEGANT

STEAM BOAT MACDONOUGH, Was built expressly for the Hartford Steam Boat Company, under the superintendence of a gentleman of science and practical knowledge.

She is 273 tons burthen, 132 feet on deck and 26 feet beam, with a freight room of fifty tons, under deck; is built of the best materials and copper fastened, and is in every respect, a substantial, well built and superior boat, furnished in a genteel style, and has elegant accommodations. She has 76 berths for passengers, a strong and powerful engine, on the low pressure principle; with two extra safety valves, exclusively under the control of the commander of the boat, which without any attention, let off the steam, even when at a perfectly safe degree of pressure.

The MacDonough will be commanded by Capt. William Beebe, who has had much experience as a commander of a packet ship. Great care has been taken, to render her not only safe, but comfortable, pleasant and convenient for passengers.

The MacDonough will leave New York, Mondays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Hartford, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock A. M. each week, and will receive and land passengers, at the usual landing places on the river.

Freight will be taken at the usual rates. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at Hartford, for the conveyance of passengers to Boston, Vermont, and New-Hampshire.

CHAPIN & NORTHAM, Agents.
Hartford, May 1826.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, every day in the week (except Sunday,) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State St. in Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esquire of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.
ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.